Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL. VIII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1808. [No. 2344.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at
ROBERT GRAY's BOOK-STORE,
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
The Revised Code, Volume II.
Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.
Price, neatly bound and lettered, $6.
ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mothe and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs Opie—*Price* $1 75, *in boards.*
THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards,* 50 *cents.*
October 11

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.
ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.
Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.
Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler, from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf—
A quantity of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider, Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—Apply on board, or to
John G. Ladd.
November 2.

FOR SALE,
40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*
R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*
October 4. eotf

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very large.
Womens and Misses Morocco and Leather do.
Boys coarse and fine do.
Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all sizes.
A quantity of CHEESE that he can recommend.
Table FISH.
New England CIDER in barrels.
2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.
CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTATOES in bbls
And other articles as usual.
Thomas Patton.
November 15 7t

The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.
4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. 4/
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS
ALSO, ON HAND,
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.
James Patton.
October 19. d

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."
By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
November 14.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has for Sale,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, & Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermacity and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.
WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN,* in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby.* He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union:* and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.
Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.
Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.
☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.
*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.
November 15. tf

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 *dollar.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement.* We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings,* done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER,* who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*
George M'Munn.
October 18

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. LEWIS,
Has just received an elegant assortment of
MILLINERY,
Consisting of
BONNETS, Caps, Head Dresses, Turbans worked in Gold, Silver and Pearl of the latest fashions from England and France—also superb Trimings, Laces, and one hundred fine Straw Bonnets, of various shapes, with a variety of *Fancy Goods,* which will be sold on moderate terms, at her store, on King street, a few doors above the Washington Tavern.
☞ Ladies Dresses and Pelices made in the modern fashion, and materials furnished if required
November 23. d6t.

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner of King and Union-streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale——
1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhds. and bbls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Green COFFEE in bags and bbls.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS *In Boxes & qr. chests*
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Claret } *WINES in order for immediate use.*
Jamaica, WindwardIsland & N. England } RUM *In Hogsheads.*
Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks
Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, kegs
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt
COTTON, in bales
PLAISTER of PARIS.
Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in boxes. Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat Flour, for family use,
November 4.

Found last Evening,
A BREAST-PIN set with Hair;
The owner may have it on giving a description, and paying the cost of this advertisement, on application to the
PRINTER.
November 29. 3t

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES for which CASH and a liberal price will be given. Apply at the
Indian Queen Tavern.
November 28. 3t

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
60 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

FOR SALE,
The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT with the Improvements where I reside.
ALSO,
Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.
The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.
Charles Lee.
September 27, 3awtf

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.

[CONTINUED.]

COPIES AND EXTRACTS

Of Letters from Mr. Pinkney, to Mr. Madison, with enclosures.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State of the United States, dated

LONDON, *June 5*, 1808.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the fourth of April, by Mr. Bethune, together with the printed and other copies of papers mentioned in it.

"I am to have an interview with Mr. Canning in a few days (which he will agree to consider extra-official) in the course of which I intend to press by every argument in my power the propriety of their abandoning immediately their orders in council, and proposing in America (the only becoming course, as you very properly suggest) reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake. I shall, for obvious reasons, do this informally, as my own act.

"Your unanswerably reply to Mr. Erskine's letter of the 23d February, has left nothing to be urged against the orders in council upon the score of right; but there may be room to hope that the effect, which your reply can hardly have failed to produce upon ministers, as well by its tone as by its reasoning, will, if followed up, become, under actual circumstances, decisive. The discussion, which Mr. Rose's preliminary in the affair of the Chesapeake has undergone, gives encouragement to an expectation that the government will not now be backward to relinquish it, and to renew their overture of satisfaction in a way more consistent with reason and more likely to produce a just and honorable result.

"You may be assured that I will not commit our government by any thing I shall do or say, that, if I cannot make things better than they are, I will not make them worse.

"My view of the course, which our honor and our interests have required and still require, is as you know, in precise conformity with that of the President; but if it were otherwise, I should make his view, and not my own, the rule on my conduct.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.

LONDON, *August 4*, 1808.

"The St. Michael arrived at Falmouth on Thursday the 14th of last month, after a passage of eight days from L'Orient. Capt. Kenyon delivered to me, on Wednesday the 20th, (upon my arrival in town from Brighton, where I had been for a short time on account of my health) your letter of the 30th of April, and your private letter of the 1st of May, together with newspapers, printed copies of the embargo act and its supplements, and of papers laid before congress at their last session. Mr. Hall bro't me a letter from general Armstrong of the 26th of June (of which I send an extract) and Mr. Upson brought me a private letter from him, with the following postcript of the first of July: "An order has been received from Bayonne, to condemn eight other of our ships."

"On Friday the 22d of July, I had an interview with Mr. Canning, and renewed my efforts to obtain a revocation of the British orders of January and November, 1807, and of the other orders dependent upon them. I have already informed you, in my private letter of the 29th of June, that on the morning of its date, I had a long conversation with Mr. Canning, which had rendered it somewhat probable that the object mentioned in your letter of the 30th of April (of which I had received a duplicate by the packet) would be accomplished, if I should authorise the expectation which that letter suggests; but that some days must elapse before I could speak with any thing like certainty on the subject: and I have mentioned in another private letter (of the 10th July) that it was understood between Mr. Canning and myself that another interview should take place soon after the prorogation of parliament. In effect, however, Mr. Canning was not prepared to see me again until the 22d of July, after I had been recalled to London by the arrival of the St. Michael, and had, in consequence, reminded him of our arrangement by a private note.

"In the interview of the 29th of June, I soon found it necessary to throw out an intimation, that the power vested in the President, by congress, to suspend the embargo act and its supplements, would be exercised, as regarded Great Britain, if their orders were repealed, as regarded the U. States. To have urged the revocation, upon the mere ground of strict right, or of general policy, and there to have left the subject, when I was authorised to place it upon grounds infinitely stronger, would have been, as it appeared to me, to stop short of my duty. Your letters to Mr. Erskine, which Mr. Canning has read and considered) had exhausted the first of these grounds, and endless discussions here, in every variety of form, in and out of parliament, had exhausted the second. There was, besides, no objection, of any force, to my availing myself, without delay, of the powerful inducements, which the intimation in question was likely to furnish to G. Britain, to abandon her late system; and it seemed to be certain that, by delaying to present these inducements to Mr. Canning's consideration, I should not only lose much time, but finally give to my conduct a disingenuous air, which, while it must be foreign to the views and sentiments of the President, could hardly fail to make a very unfavorable impression on the minds of Mr. Canning and his colleagues. I thought, moreover, that, if I should reserve the suggestion for a late stage of our discussions, it would be made to wear the appearance of a concession reluctantly extorted, rather than what it was, the spontaneous result of the characteristic frankness and honorable policy of your government.

The intimation once made, a complete developement of its natural consequences, if properly acted upon, followed of course; and, taking advantage of the latitude, afforded by the informal nature of a mere conversation, I endeavored to make that developement as strong an appeal as, consistently with truth and honor, I could (and there was no necessity to do more) to the justice and the prudence of this government.

It was not possible, however, that Mr. Canning could require to be assisted by my explanations. It was plain, upon their own principles, that they could not equitably persevere in their orders in council, upon the foundation of an imputed acquiescence on our part in French invasions of neutral rights, when it was become, (if it was not always apparent, that this imputation was completely, and in all respects, an error; when it was manifest that these orders by letting loose upon our rights a more destructive and offensive persecution than it was in the power of France to maintain, interposed between us and France, furnished answers to our remonstrances against her decrees and pretexts for these decrees, and stood in the way of that very resistance which Great Britain affected to inculcate as a duty, at the moment when she was taking the most effectual measures to embarrass and confound it; when it was also manifest that a revocation of those orders would, if not attended or followed by a revocation of the decrees of France, place us at issue with that power, and result in a precise opposition by the United States to such parts of her anti-commercial edicts as it became us to repel.

In a prudential view my explanations seemed still less to be required. Nothing could be more clear than that, if Great Britain revoked her orders, and entitled herself to a suspension of the embargo, her object, (if it were any thing short of the establishment and practical support of an exclusive dominion over the seas) must, in some mode or other, be accomplished, whether France followed her example or not. In the first case the avowed purpose of the British orders would be fulfilled, and commerce would resume its accustomed prosperity and expansion. In the last the just resistance of the United States, (more efficacious than that of the British orders) to French irregularities and aggressions would be left to its fair operation, (and it was impossible to mistake the consequences) while the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain being revived, would open the way for a return to good understanding, and, in the end, for an adjustment of all their differences.

On the 20th of July I met Mr. Canning again, and was soon apprized that our discussions, if continued at all, must take a new form.

As there is no reason for detaining the St. Michael, she will be dispatched immediately for L'Orient."

[*To be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, *November* 21.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. *Smith*, [Md.] said he was not prepared to go as largely into this subject as it merited, having neither documents nor papers before him. He would therefore only take a short view of it in his way, and endeavor to rebut a part of the argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and perhaps to notice some of the observations of the gentleman from Connecticut. He perfectly agreed with the latter gentleman that this subject ought to be taken up with coolness, and with temper, and he could have wished that the gentleman from Connecticut would have been candid enough to pursue that coure which he had laid down for others.—Had he done it? No, In the course of the discussion, the gentleman had charged it upon some one, he knew not whom, that here was a disposition to break down commerce for the purpose of erecting manufactures on its ruins. If this was the disposition of those who had advocated the embargo, he was not one to go with them, and perfectly corresponded with the gentleman in saying that such a plan would be extremly injurious; that possibly it could not be enforced in the United States; and that, if it could, merchants would conceive themselves highly aggrieved by it. But the gentleman's idea had no foundation. Mr. S. said he had before seen it in newspapers, but had considered it a mere electioneering trick; that nothing like common sense or reason was meant by it, and nobody believed it. The gentleman surely did not throw out this suggestion by way of harmonizing; for nothing could be more calculated to create heat.

The gentleman last up, throughout his argument had gone upon the ground that it is the embargo which has prevented all our commerce; that, if the embargo were removed, we might pursue it in the same manner as if the commerce of the whole world were open to us. If the gentleman could have shewn this he would have gone with him heart and hand; but it did not appear to him that, were the embargo taken off to-morrow, any commerce of moment could be pursued. Mr. S. said he was not certain that it might not be a wise measure to take off the embargo; but he was certain that some other measure should be taken before they thought of taking that. And he had hoped that gentleman would have told them what measure should have been taken before they removed the embargo.—Not so, however. A naked proposition was before them to take off the embargo; and were that agreed to, and the property of America subject to depredations by both the belligerents, they would be foreclosed from taking any measure at all for its defence. For this reason this resolution should properly have gone originally to the committeee on the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles.)

Mr. S. said as he was not prepared for a long discussion, he should take but a short view. He would not go back to see which nation had been the first offender. It was sufficient for him that both were offenders. He was not the apologist of any nation, but he trusted, a fervent defender of the rights, honor and interest of his own country. By the decrees of France every vessel bound to or from Great-Britain, was declared good prize. And still further: if spoken alone by any British vessel, they were condemned in the French prize courts. When a vessel arrived in the ports of France, Mr. S. said, bribery and corruption were made use of in order to effect her condemnation. Every sailor on board was separately examined as to what had happened in the course of the voyage; they were told, you will have one third of the vessel and cargo as your portion of the prize money, if you will say that your vessel has touched at a British port or has been visited by a British cruizer. Of course then by the decrees of France all American property that floats is subject to condemnation by the French if it had come in contact with British hands.—Were gentlemen willing to submit to this, to raise the embargo and subject our trade to this depredation? Yes, said the gentleman from Connecticut, who was willing however, that our ships should arm and defend themselves. Mr. S. said that he had hoped the honorable gentleman would have gone further and said not only that he would in this case permit our vessels to defend themselves, but to make good prize of any vessel which should impede the trade admitted by the laws of nations. But the gentleman had stopped short of this.

By the orders in council, now made law (said Mr. S.) all neutral,—*all neutrals*, this is a mere word *ad captandum*, as it is well known that there is no neutral commerce but American—all American vessels, then bound to France or countries in alliance with her, are made good prize in the British courts. When bound to *any part of the continent of Europe*, or any possession in Turkey or Asia, they are good prize, *Sweden alone excepted*. We are then permitted to trade—for it is a *permission* to trade, since we must acknowledge ourselves indebted to her for any permits—we are graciously permitted to go to Sweden, to which country our whole exports amount to 56,157 dollars! This petty trade is generously permitted us as a boon, and this boon will be struck off the list of permission the moment any difference arises between Great Britain and Sweden. I am aware, sir, that gentlemen will say this may require explanation. I will give it to them. Great Britain says you shall not trade to any of the countries I have interdicted till you have my leave; pay me a duty and then you may go to any port; pay me a tribute and then you shall have my licence to trade to any port you chuse.—What is this tribute? Not having the documents before me, I may make an error of a fraction, but in the principal I am correct. On the article of flour, they will tell us, you may bring flour to Great Britain from America, land it, and if you re-export it, pay into our treasury two dollars on every barrel. For every barrel of flour which we send to Spain, Portugal or Italy, where the gentleman from Massachusetts has correctly told us much of it is consumed, little of it being used in Great Britain or France, you must pay two dollars besides your freight and insurance. And this tribute is to be paid for a permission to trade. Are gentlemen willing to submit to this?

On the article of wheat exported you must pay in Great Britain a duty of, I believe, two shillings sterlings a bushel, before it can be re-exported. On the important article of cotton they have charged a duty on its exportation of nine-pence sterling per lb. equal to the whole value of the article itself in Georgia or South Carolina. This is in addition to the usual import duty of two-pence in the pound. Thus if we wish to go to the continent, we may go on paying a tribute equal to the value of the cotton, in addition to risk or insurance. It is generally understood that two-thirds of the cotton exported by us may be consumed in England when all her manufactures are in good work. On the remaining third the people of the southern country are subject to a tribute—on twenty millions of pounds, at the rate of 17 cents per pound. Let this be calculated & it will be seen what tax we must pay for leave to sell that article.

But, says the gentleman from Massachusetts, we may now trade to Spain and Portugul—because G. Britain permits us. [Mr. Lloyd observed that he had not said we could trade there because Great Britain permitted it.] I know the gentleman did not say that (said Mr. S.) but it is my inference. He said we might trade there. I deny it, I beg the gentleman to recollect what passed some time ago between lord Hawkesbury and Mr. King, and see what reliance can be placed on the promises of British ministers. On a representation made by Mr. King on the subject of the colonial trade, lord Hawkesbury agreed that provided the vessel carrying produce from the colonies should go to the U. States and reland her cargo that she should not be liable to capture. What was the consequence? One year afterwards private instructions were given to the British cruizers to take such vessels, and every atom of this produce was swept from the ocean. If this is the manner in which ministerial promises have heretofore been fulfilled, what reliance can be placed on them now? By letters from my correspondents I learn that three merchants engaged in the American trade had waited on Mr. Canning to see whether American vessels might trade to Spain and Portugal? Yes, Mr. Canning answered, they might trade in the produce of their own country. But the king is authorised to vary these laws and give permission to trade with any country when he pleases. Has he given any such permission to trade with Spain? No. Is then the mere conversation of Mr. Canning a sufficient security? No. Is it any thing like as binding as that formerly officially given to Mr. King, and which was violated?—Certainly not. Can this then be a safe trade? No, sir; my informant, who was one of the merchants who waited upon Mr. Canning, says that should France, now warring with Spain, over-run any part of the country, and our vessels afterwards attempt to enter, not having heard of it, they would be good prize. I am not learned in the law, but I will ask this question of those who are. Would not a British judge in this case be

obliged to abide by the law instead of the conversation of Mr. Canning. He certainly would, and would give our minister in this case precisely the answer which the French council of prizes gave gen. Armstrong, that the opinion of an individual could not contravene the express stipulations of a positive law.

The gentleman last up told us that American flour was selling at 47 shillings a barrel in England. The gentleman knows that flour carried there and not entered for re-exportation, cannot be removed. Flour in that situation has been lying ten or twelve months in London, could not be exported, and is somewhat injured by age, having been locked up in the stores of England, without a possibility of exporting it; and it is this that sells at that price.

The hon. gentleman last up has said that the exports of the U. S. to Spain and Portugal were 20 millions of dollars. The gentleman's arguments were applied to Spain and Portugal. The exports to Spain and Portugal and all their possessions, including the immense exports to La Vera Cruz, amounted to something near this sum. But let us take the gentleman on his own ground and see what we could carry on of this trade in our *domestic product* if the embargo were removed. The whole exports of the United States, in the produce of the land the year ending in October, 1807, were 48,699,592 dollars; of which the proportion to Spain was, 1,181,231 dollars; to Portugal 829,313 dollars. I agree with the gentleman that if the embargo was off, we might carry on a very lucrative trade with the Spanish colonies and the Brazils, if we had the materials to carry it on. They do not want our flour, but articles which can now no longer be got, goods imported from Germany, and nankeens and cotton goods from India. But these are not the produce of our country, to which the gentleman alluded; and I say that the exports of our domestic produce to the colonies and islands of Spain, Cuba alone excepted, are very small. Great Britain will not let us go to Germany to get German goods, and therefore we cannot carry them as we were accustomed to do. But perhaps we may be told we may carry British goods. What does the gentleman say as a merchant to paying double freight, duty and insurance and then competing with England in the sale of her own manufactures. We have done it heretofore, because G. Britain was excluded from that trade. Confine the trade then to Spain and Portugal, *supposing* it to be free, and it will not amount to two and a half millions altogether. We are to say to Great Britain, if you will give us the boon of going to Spain and Portugal, (and perhaps this is but an *ignus fatuus* to lead us to her prize courts) we will submit to your tribute elsewhere.

The English orders had told us we might trade as usual with the West India islands; but now, believing, no doubt, that this government has not strength or energy in itself to maintain any system long, what has she done? Proclaimed a blockade on the remaining islands of France, so that we are now confined to British islands alone. We are restricted from trading there by blockade, and what security have we if the embargo be taken off—for I wish it off; no man suffers more from it in proportion to his capital than I do; but I stand here the representative of the people, and must endeavor to act in such a manner as will best secure their interests; and I pledge myself to join heart and hand with gentlemen to take it off whenever we can have a fair and honorable trade—that from our submitting to these interdictions as a right of G. Britain she may not chuse to interdict all trade, she being omnipotent, and sole mistress of the ocean as we were told by the gentleman from Connecticut. I have seen a late English pamphlet called "Hints to both Parties," said to be by a ministerial writer, to this effect; that Great Britain having command over all the seas, could and ought to exclude and monopolize the trade of the world to herself. This pamphlet goes critically into an examination of the subject; says that by a stroke of policy she can cut us off from our extensive trade; that she has the power, and having the power she ought to do it.

Mr. S. concluded by saying that he had not meant to take up so much time of the house; he had meant merely to state his ideas of the situation in which we were placed by the edicts of the two belligerents.—He wished to place it in such a point that gentlemen migdt be led to adopt such measures as might best secure the interests of the country. Mr. S. said his own private interests pressed so heavily on his mind, that he could scarcely trust himself to decide. He had therefore submitted these ideas to gentlemen whose feelings were not thus affected, that if they might think proper with the hon. gentleman to take off the the embargo, he might join with them; if not, that some other measure might be adopted which would lead to the security of our peace and honor.

Mr. *Pope* said that in the observations which he had made a short time ago, he had no intention to violate the decorum of debate—and if he had discovered warmth on the general subject, he hoped no gentleman would consider his remark as personally applied to him.

Mr. *Lloyd* said he rose merely for the purpose of making one observation. He had stated when up before that the trade to Spain, Portugal and her colonies took off about 20 millions of dollars. He found by the report of the secretary of the treasury that the exports to these countries amounted to upwards of seventeen millions, excluding a large proportion of the trade.

Mr. *Smith* said he understood the gentleman to apply his argument to our *domestic* exports to Spain and Portugal only, and not their dependencies, which the gentleman might however have meant to have included.

The Senate adjourned about half past 2 o'clock.

November 22.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Hillhouse's resolution.

Mr. *Pope* spoke against it for an hour and three quarters.

Mr. *White* followed in a speech of three quarters of an hour; and

Mr. *Moore* concluded this day's debate in a speech of half an hour.

No question taken.

November 23.

Mr. *Hillhouse's* resolution still under consideration.

Mr. *Crawford* opposed it in a speech of an hour and a half.

He was followed by Mr. *Mitchill* in a speech of about the same length, when

The house adjourned at about half past two o'clock, without taking a question.

November 24.

Mr. *Hillhouse's* resolution still under consideration.

Mr. *Giles* made a speech against the resolution of three hours and a quarter.

When the Senate adjourned.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, *November 28.*

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* asked for the order of the day, on the report of the committee of foreign relations. The house accordingly went into committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Storer in the chair. The report having been read, and the first resolution being under consideration, Mr. *G. W. Campbell* rose and explained the reasons which induced the committee to make the report, and entered into a general support of its principles. He was followed by Mr. *Mumford*, who, in an animated speech, dissented from the principles of the report.—Mr. *Quincy* then rose, and in one of the most luminous speeches we have ever heard examined the embargo policy, and clearly shewed, not only its ruinous pressure upon ourselves, but its total inefficacy as a measure of coercion.

Mr. *Dana* moved to amend the resolution, by introducing the words printed in italics, so that it might read as follows:

Resolved, That the United States cannot, without surrendering their right, honor and independence, submit to *abandon the navigation of the ocean in consequence of* the late edicts of France and Great Britain.

Mr. *Sloan* would be better pleased with the amendment if the mover would introduce the word "longer," so that it might read, that the U. States cannot longer, &c. as he thought we had already abandoned our rights, &c.

Mr. *Dana* declined making the suggested modification. Messrs. *Bacon, Taylor, Jackson, Rhea, Macon* and *Campbell* spoke against, and Messrs. *Livermore, Elliott, Lyon* and the *mover* in favor of the amendment, which was lost—only thirty-one rising in favor of it.

Mr. *Livermore* then moved to amend the resolution, by adding to it these words:—"and that an abandonment of the navigation of the ocean is a relinquishment of our rights, and a submission to the edicts of France and Great Britain." Lost, only twenty rising in favor of it.

The committee then rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. *Gardenier* presented a petition from a meeting of the people of Suffolk, in New York, praying for a repeal of the embargo. Before the reading was finished, an adjournment was called for and carried.

TUESDAY, *November 29.*

The reading of the petition presented yesterday by Mr. *Gardenier* was finished, and referred to the committee of the whole on Mr. *Cuttendens* resolution.

The house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee of foreign relations. The debate to-day was commenced by Mr. *W. Alston*, who discharged a volley of small shot at the head of Mr. *Quincy*. Among other sublime flights of this crudite orator, he said, he should begin to *follow* the gentleman precisely where the gentleman had *left off*.

After Mr. *W. Alston* sat down, Mr. *Bacon* rose, and spoke upwards of an hour.—He noticed in a rapid manner, most of the points in Mr. *Quincy's* speech of yesterday, and entered into a general defence of the report of the committee. He was followed by Messrs. *Sloan, Smilie* and *Rhea* of Tennessee, the former and latter of whom spoke on the general question at considerable length. Mr. *Sloan* has become completely an anti-embargo man.

The committee rose without taking the question, and the house adjourned at 3 o'clock.

The Hon. WILLIAM HILLHOUSE, Esq. has resigned his seat as one of the Council of the State of Connecticut. He is now in the 81st year of his age, having been a member of the Legislature for more than fifty years.

The hon. JAMES HILLHOUSE is re-elected Senator from the State of Connecticut in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next.

A letter from Halifax mentions that Mr. Erskine was instructed at an early day, to inform our government that American vessels would not be interrupted in an intercourse with Spain or her colonies.

It is stated in the Boston Palladium, that Mr. Armstrong has written a letter in which he has this observation. "We have greatly overrated our means of coercion, the embargo is not felt here, and in England it is forgotten. I wish it was raised."

The Boston Palladium also states, that the "Expedition" at Halifax, still remained in readiness to depart at the last dates; and probably waits only till it can be ascertained that peace will be continued with America.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The president has again introduced this, his favorite subject, to the consideration of the national legislature. Two or three years ago, although our foreign relations were unsettled, and the country totally defenceless, the president was so extremely alarmed at the superabundance of cash in the treasury, and the baneful moral and political consequences that must result from the possession of a vast quantity of the "root of all evil," that, at his suggestion, a committee was appointed, of which the learned civilian, Mr. Bidwell, of *binding to the peace all over the world* memory, was chairman, to devise the most proper ways and means of emptying the treasury, by pouring out a flood of bounty upon all sorts of internal improvements. This committee was styled by a member from Vermont, Committee of Ways and Means, No. 2, and he recommended to them to turn their attention to the defence of their defenceless country.—This hint, however, they disregarded, and, what was strange indeed, they disobeyed the president's *public* mandates. Mr. Bidwell concluded, on the whole, that it was better to buy a few more degrees of latitude and longitude, than to defend or even to *improve* the "good old United States."—Hence the negociation for the purchase of the Floridas, which, we are told, experienced a solemn "pause," in consequence of the Spanish revolution. Of that pause I say, as Father Paul said of the constitution of his country, *Esto perpetua*—May it be eternal. It is not thought that a committee of ways and means, No. 2, will be appointed the present session, for although the receipts of the treasury for the past year, in consequence of the large sums that were due to the United States when the embargo was laid, exceed those of any former year, yet it is well understood that the treasury will soon be empty, without inventing any new machinery to accelerate the operation. We can no more expect revenue without commerce, than streams without fountains. It seems impossible to believe that the president could seriously suppose it practicable, at this moment, to devise a plan for the expenditure of our resources in "long ages to come;" and of course the uncharitable will not fail to suggest that these are but "mere last words," thrown out to catch popularity.

But there is one objection to this system which ought to have great weight with every real republican. It seems that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary, encreasing the powers of the general government, and enabling it to expend the millions of the people upon whatever "tangrams and gimcracks" may strike the capricious fancy of the leaders of the day.—After the awful experience we have just had of the exercise of even questionable powers by the national government, the state governments ought to swear by Styx, or by any thing else that would make the oath irrevocable, never to encrease the powers of Congress. Never was a people so "embarrassed with too much regulation," as the poor Americans are by the execution of the "laws of embargo." Ye kindhearted and benevolent exclusive republicans, for Heaven's sake suffer us to "manage our own affairs in our own way" as to the expenditure of what little money your pocket-emptying, and industry-destroying system will leave at our command.

(Freemans Journal.)

From Annapolis.

The resolutions of Mr. Thomas, of Frederick, against the embargo, passed the House of Delegates on Saturday, by a majority of 6. The Senate have passed counter resolutions, which will be published to-morrow. The appointment of a Senator in Congress is put off; the House of Delegates refusing to go into convention for that purpose.

(Fed. Gaz.

It is now ascertained that Mr. Madison will obtain 11 votes in this state, and Mr. Pinckney 3. The electors are Gen. Wynn, Gen. Riddick, Governor Ashe, Col. Taylor, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Toole, Mr. Raney, Mr. Love, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Forney, & Judge Locke, for Mr. Madison:—and Mr. Gaston, Mr. Winslow, and Mr. M'Kenzie, for General Pinckney. *North Carolina paper.*

FALL GOODS.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received

Part of my Fall Goods,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Rose and Duffiel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.

John Lloyd.

October 7. m w ftf.

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,

Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,

Woollen and Cotton Goods,

Which are opening for sale.

October 19 d

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,

PRICE 37½ Cents,

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

TENDING TO SHEW

That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,

Clayed do. in boxes,

Coffee in bbls. and bags,

Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.

Catalonia do in qr. casks,

Castile Soap in boxes.

A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Just Received,

Per the Good Intent, John Baxter, master, from Boston;

306 casks Thomastown Lime,
1558 feet Merchantable Plank,
6000 Sheathing Paper,
60 reams American Writing Paper,
30 boxes Baker's No. 3 Chocolate.

APPLY TO

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have in Store,

10 pipes Holland's Gin
6 do. French Brandy
20 barrels Boston Beef
6 half barrels Mackarel
200 boxes Mould Candles
100 do. Dipt do.
50 do. Brown Soap
100 half do. do. do.
20 boxes No. 3 Chocolate
6 boxes No. 1 (for families) do.
20 pieces heavy Duck
4 chests young hyson Tea
1 bale Hops
2 cases ladies straw Bonnets
500 reams wrapping Paper

ALSO,

A general assortment Shoes.

November 22 eo2w

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE, *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria C'ty. in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brashears.
Executors of James Russel.

November 4 eo8

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County,
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,
Alexander Moore,
Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of saidcounty letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,
Executor of John Watts.

September 2. 3taw8w

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of PETER WISE, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for six weeks.

Test.
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of PETER WISE, junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,
Administrator of Peter Wise, jun.

October 19. 3taw6w

LANDING

From Brig Eliza, Captain Gibson, from Newburyport, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

25,000 feet merchantable Lumber
30 tons Plaister Paris
170 casks Lime
5 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars
6 do. N. E. Rum
6 puncheons Jamaica do.
2 pipes Holland's Gin
8 barrels Coffee
50 kegs Salmon
30 casks sugar and coffee Cask Nails
3 Mahogany Secretaries
2 pair Card Tables
50 Dutch Gin Cases
10 barrels Shad.

☞ 1500 barrels freight will be given to one or more good vessels, for *Boston* and *Salem*.—Apply as above.

November 24. 3taw2w

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said *William N. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

November 18. 8tawts

For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets—the house is 38 feet square, with a two story kitchen, smoak and other out-houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse, 20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-street and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street

ALSO

Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

LIKEWISE

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of cultivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wifemiller.

November 21. m&th

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24 eo

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied Mrs. WILSON

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21. 2aw

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
2	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
Expences including commission to the Corporation			3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200	dols.	to the first drawn Blank.	
1 of 200	do.	to 1st drawn blank after	2000
1 of 200	do.	do.	4000
1 of 200	do.	do.	6000
1 of 200	do.	do.	8000
1 of 1000	do.	do.	10,000
1 of 500	do.	do.	12000
1 of 500	do.	do.	14000
1 of 1500	do.	do.	16000
1 of 2000		last drawn blank.	

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars,*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 14, d

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS;
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in Francea nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best riters, and particularly from the Dictionaries f the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28t*

THOMAS JACOB

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE,

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,

A Coachee and two Strong Horses,

With a careful driver.

November 1. 2aw3m.

TO LET,

A large two story Brick House, pleasantly situated for a dwelling, with a spacious garden belonging to it. The rent will be very low to a punctual tenant.

Also to let on ground-rent for ever,

Several valuable building Lots, on the western extremity of the town. These Lots front on Duke-street extended, and are exempt from Corporation taxes. Terms will be made known by application to the subscriber, who requests all persons indebted to him by open account, prior to the first of April last, to call and settle the same by payment or notes, before the first day of January next, as no further time can be allowed; and any persons who have like claims against him, are desired to exhibit them for payment before that date.

Archibald M'Lean.

November 15, 1aw2t